

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1776.

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



THE JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

[NUMBER 1752.]

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

At New-York, July 29, 1776.
WANTED immediately in the General Hospital, a number of women, who can be recommended for their honesty, to act in the capacity of nurses; and a number of faithful men for the same purpose: Any who incline entering the service in this way, will meet with good encouragement by making application to the quarter master of the hospital at King's College, New-York. Wanted also for the use of said hospital, a large quantity of dry herbs for baths, fomentations, &c. &c. particularly, balm, hyssop, wormwood and mallow, for which a good price will be given; and also old linen for the use of sick and wounded soldiery. The good people of the neighbouring towns, and even those who live more remote from this city, by carefully collecting and curing quantities of useful herbs, will greatly promote the good of the Army, and considerably benefit themselves. From principles of benevolence and humanity, it is presumed, that many will attend to this matter (which is really of consequence) and cheerfully contribute to the relief of their sick and wounded brethren, though from any pecuniary consideration, they might neglect, as having the appearance of small importance. Those who have already collected any considerable parcel of herbs or rags, may find a ready sale by applying at the above mentioned place to

THOMAS CARNES, Sieur and Master to the G. Hospital.

E. STURGES of Reading, in Fairfield county, was (by the Committee of Inspection in said Redding) ordered to be published at an even to his country. June 17, 1776.

THAD. BENEDICT, Clerk.

In the CONVENTION of the STATE of NEW-JERSEY, Trenton July 18, 1776.

WHEREAS it is necessary in these times of danger, that crimes should receive due punishment, and the safety of the people more especially requires, that all persons who shall be found so wicked as to deserve the destruction of good government, or to aid or assist the avowed enemies of the State, be punished with death: Therefore be it resolved and ordained, by this Convention, and it is resolved and ordained by the authority of the same, that all persons abiding within this State of New-Jersey, and deriving protection from the laws thereof, do owe allegiance to the government of this State, as of late established on the authority of the people, and are to be deemed as Members of this State; and that all persons passing through, visiting, or making a temporary stay in this State, being entitled to the protection of the law during such passage, visitation, or temporary stay, during the same time owe allegiance to this government.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, members of or owing allegiance to, this government, as before described, who, from and after the date hereof, shall levy war against this State within the same, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others, the enemies of this State, within the same, or to the enemies of the United States of North America, giving to him or them aid or comfort, shall be adjudged guilty of High Treason and suffer the pains and penalties thereof, in like manner as by the ancient laws of this State he or they should have suffered in case of High Treason.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, who, from and after the date hereof, shall be found guilty of reviling the government of this State, as by this Convention established, or of other seditious speeches or practices, shall be punished in like manner as by the former laws of this State, such person or persons might or ought to have been punished for such seditious speeches and practices against the Government then in being.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, who, from and after the date hereof, shall be found counterfeiting or altering the Continental Bills of credit, the Bills of Credit issued by the late Provincial Congress of this State, or the Assemblies, Conventions, or Congresses of any of the United States of North America, or altering the same, knowing them to be counterfeit or altered, shall be adjudged felons, and be punished with death, in like manner as persons found guilty of counterfeiting or knowingly uttering the former Bills of Credit of this State, might or should have been.

Provided always, That no person or persons shall suffer death, or other pain or penalty for any of the offences aforesaid, until he or they shall have been first found guilty

of the same offence or offences whereof he or they shall be charged, and accused in a due course, and by the verdict of a jury.

Provided also, That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to divest any Committee of the power they now possess of examining and committing any offenders; so that they do not proceed to the infliction of punishments for any of the offences in this Ordinance contained, but leave the same to be determined in due course of law in manner aforesaid.

By Order of Convention,
SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

A true Copy,
WM. PATERSON, Secy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.
Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, dated July 3, 1776.

ON Tuesday the 4th ult. the British fleet, consisting of ten ships of war and thirty transports, appeared off our bar. So formidable an armament would have alarmed us had we not been conscious of the justice of our cause, but trusting that the Almighty would support and protect us in this glorious struggle for liberty, the most righteous of all contests, we were resolved to make the most vigorous opposition in our power — We had information two days before that they were in at Bull's, so that their arrival was not altogether unexpected —

As we were ignorant of the mode of attack intended by the enemy, General Armstrong ordered some breast works to be thrown up at such places as he thought they would most probably attempt to land, little thinking they would bend their whole force against Sullivan's-Island fort. So great a number of vessels, as you may suppose, could not get over the bar immediately, nor did they until Sunday the 9th, on which day Generals Lee and Howe arrived here. Lee immediately saw the defenceless state our town was in, and the impossibility of keeping it if attacked in such a situation, he accordingly next day drew up all the men in town, in number about one thousand, told them the absolute necessity of some breastworks being thrown up round the town, pulling down the houses on the wharves, &c. The people expressed the greatest alacrity in doing it immediately, OLE and YOUNG, HIGH and LOW, RICH and POOR, WHITE and BLACK, ONE WITH ANOTHER, set about the work, and for several days were constantly employed in making such preparation for a defence of the town as were thought necessary, the enemy all the while lying within twelve miles of the town. On the tenth their last and largest vessel, the Bristol of fifty guns, came over the bar, having previously taken out all her guns and stores, and that night a very smart gale of wind came on, which lasted two days, and drove off the vessel that had her stores on board, who never could beat up again till Tuesday the 25th, when the Experiment, another fifty gun ship, appeared over the bar, and both came over the next day. During this interval the enemy landed their troops, in number about two thousand effective men, on Long-Island, which is at the back of Sullivan's-Island, with intent, we supposed, either to attack us in front and rear at the same time, which certainly was a very good plan if they could have effected it, or to land on the main, get possession of Hand-Isle's point, and by that means cut off the retreat from Sullivan's, if they silenced the fort; and on Friday last, the 28th, they convinced us that the former was their scheme, so at three quarters of an hour after ten o'clock in the morning, their broad-ketch began to play on the fort at Sullivan's, to divert their attention while the ships advanced to make their attack, and at half past eleven o'clock the following ships were all engaged, the Bristol of 50 guns, Experiment fifty, Solebay twenty-eight, Syren twenty-eight, Active thirty-six, Adonis thirty-six, and Spynx twenty—the Spynx had her bow-piece shot away the first shot that was fired at her, which sent her out of the line, the Adonis was drove astern by another shot as it is said, but that is of no consequence, for she could not be got off, and the next morning the enemy set her on fire, leaving almost all her stores on board, some of which however we have got, and shall

get most of her guns; the ketch was totally disabled after discharging about twenty shells, by one bursting which split the bed of the mortar.—The five first vessels continued a very heavy cannonade, one of the most fierce ever known, without ten minutes interval in the whole, in which by the most moderate calculation they could not have fired less than twelve thousand times, till nine o'clock at night, when they ceased, lying the whole time within four hundred yards of the fort, and about three o'clock next morning they very quietly retired to their former station. The Bristol has lost her mizen mast, and her main mast is also much disabled.

Monday morning, five sailors, who deserted from the Bristol, gave us the following intelligence, viz. the Commodore was wounded in the breech, Captain of the Bristol his arm shot off, forty-four men killed and thirty wounded; Experiment, Captain and fifty-seven killed, and thirty wounded; Solebay three or four killed; they can say nothing as to the killed and wounded of the other vessels. The Captain of the Bristol sailed for England on Sunday, to carry them the good news, I suppose. Our whole loss at the fort was ten killed, three of whom by their own imprudence, and twenty two wounded. The fort is as good as ever it was. The conduct of Col. Moultrie, his officers and men, merits the highest applause, and reflects the greatest honour on them. Lee was present almost the whole time, and declares both officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity; they behaved as well as ever men did, as well as ever men could do. Unfortunately for us, nearly all the ammunition at the fort was expended by three o'clock, and it was some time before they could even get a small supply; if we had had double the quantity there, in all human probability, neither of these fifty gun ships would have got off; as it is, the Experiment has three or four ports knocked into one, and is otherwise terribly shattered. It is astonishing, and almost incredible to think that a palmetto log fort with twelve guns (those were all they could bring to bear on the vessels) and three hundred men, should make such havoc with so formidable a fleet of British vessels. At the time of attacking the fort, their troops endeavoured to land on the island, and were twice repulsed by Thompson's rangers, about three hundred men. Be assured the foregoing account, is true in every particular. There are many other circumstances of the spirit and bravery of individuals, which would appear still more incredible for young soldiers, that I have not time to relate. I expect in about ten days we shall have another brush with them, and doubt not but through the divine favour we shall be equally successful."

Extract of another letter of the same date, from an officer of distinction.

"I have only a moment to inform you that the enemy, on the 18th of June, drew up, with nine of their squadrons, before one of our forts upon Sullivan's Island; the ships I mean were the Bristol of fifty guns, the Experiment of fifty, the Solebay, the Active, the Syren, and Adonis of twenty guns each, the Spynx of twenty-six, and the Thunder, a bomb-ketch mounting six guns. They began the action with bombarding for some time, and then commenced a most furious cannonade, which was incessant for at least eleven hours. Violent as this was, our fort sustained very little damage from it, but we lost ten men killed and twenty-two wounded. This injury, however, cost them very dear, as the inclosed copy of one of their returns, brought by an intelligent deserter, will particularly inform you. They were handled so roughly that they drew off with a precipitation plainly demonstrating that

* The Bristol of 50 guns, on board of which was the Commodore, had his Captain's arm shot off.

The Experiment of 50 guns, (Capt. killed)

The Solebay of 28 guns, — 2 4

The Active of 28 guns, (Frig.) 2 2

Lieutenants killed)

Officers and privates killed emanating to 205 and 65

The other ships in the action were—The Syren of twenty-eight guns, commanded by Capt. Paragon, little damaged.—The Action of twenty-eight guns, Captain Adonis, blew up.—The Spynx of twenty guns, left her broad-pieces.—The Friendship of twenty-six guns, little damaged, her bows being totally gone, and the vessel broken so as not to be repaired without going into dock.—All the ships of the Commodore so disabled that they must be obliged to be taken out, and the people say, there was a talk of his fitting his masts and going to Antigua.

dispatch was necessary, for they sift their cables, and the Action happening to get aground, they set her on fire without endeavouring to save any thing on board of her, which, with some risk, they certainly might and ought to have done. They had landed upon Long Island (directly in the rear of Sullivan's), and divided from it only by a small creek fifteen hundred men. With these they were to have attacked the fort in reverse, but as we suspected their intention, we had posted a body of men to prevent it, who repulsed them twice, and rendered this scheme abortive. General Lee visited the fort in the height of the cannonade. He went to it through a shower of shot with that firmness and composure for which he is remarkable. It is with pleasure I add that every part of his conduct demonstrates his ability as an officer, and his attachment to the cause of America. Col. Moultrie, a native of this country, who commanded in this action, deserves, and has obtained the highest applause. His country must feel it under great obligation to him; he was nobly seconded by the officers and men under his command, who displayed a firmness, in a very alarming situation, uncommon in new raised troops, and executed every order with alacrity and resolution."

In CONGRESS, July 10, 1776.

THE Committee to whom the case between Brigadier General Arnold and Captain Folger, and the several papers thereto relating were committed, having had the same under their consideration, and made diligent inquiry into the facts, have agreed to the following report:

They find that a party of three hundred and fifty Continental troops, under the command of Col. Bedel, was posted at the Cedars, about forty-three miles above Montreal, but they had there formed some works of defence, the greater part of them quitted lines, the rest a breakwater of the earth, with two field pieces mounted.

That on Wednesday, the sixteenth of May, Col. Bedel received intelligence that a party of the enemy, consisting of about six hundred regulars, Canadians, and Indians, were on their way to attack his post, and were then within nine miles of it—that Col. Bedel thereupon set out himself for Montreal to procure a reinforcement, whereupon the command at the Cedars devolved on Major Butterfield.

That on Thursday a reinforcement under the command of Major Sherburne, marched from Montreal for the Cedars, while a larger detachment should be getting ready to proceed thither with Brigadier General Arnold.

That on Friday the nineteenth, the enemy, under the command of Capt. Foster, invested the post at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a loud battering fire.—That Major Butterfield proposed from the very first to surrender the post, and refused repeated solicitations from his officers and men to permit them to fall out on the enemy.

That on Sunday afternoon, a flag being sent in by the enemy, Major Butterfield agreed to surrender the fort and garrison to Capt. Foster, capitulating with him (whether verbally or in writing does not appear) that the garrison should not be put into the hands of the Savages, and that their baggage should not be plundered.

That at the time of the surrender, the enemy consisted of about forty regulars, one hundred Canadians, and five hundred Indians, and had no cannon; the garrison had sustained no injury from the fire, but they having one man wounded—they had twenty rounds of cartridges a man, thirty rounds for one set of pieces, five for another, half a barrel of gunpowder, fifteen pound of musket ball, and provisions sufficient to have lasted them twenty or thirty days. Major Butterfield knew that a reinforcement was on its way, and moreover was to meet the main body of the army that he could not doubt of being supported by that.

That immediately on the surrender, the garrison was put into the custody of the Savages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even stripped them of their clothe.

That Major Sherburne having landed, on Monday the twentieth, at Quicquidone, about nine miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party, confining them of one hundred men, to within four miles thereof, was there attacked by about five hundred of the enemy—that he maintained his ground about an hour, and then, being constrained to retreat, performed the same in good order, receiving and returning a constant fire for about forty minutes, when the enemy finding means to post advanced parties in such manner as to intercept their farther retreat, they also were made prisoners of war.

That they were immediately put into the custody of the Savages, carried so where Major Butterfield and his party were, and stripped of their baggage and wearing apparel.

That two of them were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards, one of whom was of those who surrendered on capitulation at the Cedars and was killed on the eighth day after that surrender. That one was first shot, and while retaining life and sensation, was roared, as was related by his companion, now in possession of the Savages, who himself saw the fact, and that several others, being worn down by fatigue and cruelty, were left exposed in an island naked and perishing with cold and hunger.

That while Major Sherburne was in custody of the enemy, Captain Folger required of him and the other officers to sign a cartel stipulating the exchange of themselves and their men for as many of equal condition of the British troops in our possession, and further, that notwithstanding the exchange, neither themselves nor men should ever again bear arms, against the British government. And for the performance of this, four hostages were to be deliv-

vered, which they, being under the absolute power of the enemy, did sign.

That on Sunday the twenty-fifth, the prisoners were carried to Jullagrenche, when it was discovered that General Arnold was approaching and making dispositions to attack them.

That Capt. Foster, having desired Major Sherburne to attend a flag which he was about to send to Gen. Arnold for confirmation of the cartel, carried him into the Council of the Indians then sitting, who told him, "that was a mere never before shewn in their wars, that they had put to death so few of the prisoners, but that he must expect, and so inform Gen. Arnold, that they should certainly kill every man who should thereafter fall into their hands." That Capt. Foster joined in drafting that this bloody message should be delivered to Gen. Arnold, and moreover that he should be notified, that if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of the prisoners would be put to instant death.

That Gen. Arnold was extremely averse from entering into any agreement, and was at length induced to do it, by no other motive than that of saving the prisoners from cruel and inhuman death, threatened in such terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated; and that he did in the end conclude it, after several flags received from Capt. Foster, and a relinquishment by him of the unequal article restraining our soldiers from again bearing arms.

That the prisoners, so stipulated to be given up to the enemy, were not in the possession of Gen. Arnold, nor under his direction, but were, at that time, distributed through various parts of the Continent, under the orders of this House.

That four hostages were accordingly delivered to Capt. Foster, who were immediately plundered and stripped by the savages; and on his part were delivered, one Major, four Captains, sixteen Subalterns, and three hundred and fifty five privates, as specified in a certificate of Capt. James Osgood, and others, of whom no specification by their names, or number has yet been transmitted; that he retained twelve Canadians, alighting, in his justification, express orders to do, and that living in a military government, they were to be considered even in a worse light than deserters from His Majesty's armies. These he carried away in irons, but afterwards released; that he permitted the Indians to carry off their countries, several other natives of the United States, for purposes unknown.

That during the time of their captivity, not half food was allowed the prisoners. They were continually insulted, buffeted, and ill treated by the savages; and when the first parties of them were carried off from the shore, to be delivered to General Arnold, balls of mud were fired at them, and at the last parties, musket balls.

Whereupon the Congress came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the custom of civilized nations, done by the officers and soldiers of his Britannic Majesty, or by Foreigners, or Savages taken to his service, are to be considered as done by his orders, unless indemnification be made in cases which admit indemnification, and in all other cases, unless immediate and effective measures be taken by him, or his officers for bringing condign punishment on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the act.

Resolved, That the plundering the baggage of the garrison at the Cedars, stripping them of their clothes, and delivering them into the hands of the savages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

Resolved, That the murder of the prisoners of war was a gross and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations; that condign punishment should be inflicted on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the same; and that for this purpose, it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

Resolved, That the agreement entered into by Gen. Arnold was a mere fiction on his part, he not being invested with the powers for disposing of prisoners not in his possession, nor under his direction; and that therefore it is subject to be ratified or annulled at the discretion of this House.

Resolved, That the shameful surrender of the post at the Cedars, is chargeable on the commanding officer. That such other of the prisoners, as were taken there, shewed a willingness and desire to fight the enemy; and that Major Sherburne, and the prisoners taken with him, though their disparity of numbers was great, fought the enemy bravely for a considerable time, and surrendered at last, but on absolute necessity; on which considerations, and on which alone, it is resolved that the said fiction be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy of the same rank and condition be restored to them as vindicated by the said fiction.

Resolved, That previous to the delivery of the prisoners to be returned on our part, the British Commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands, the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the horrid murder committed on the prisoners, to suffer such punishment as their crimes deserve; and also to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, taken contrary to the faith of capitulation; and that, until such delivery and indemnification be made, the said prisoners be not delivered.

Resolved, That if the enemy shall commit any further violence by putting to death, or wounding, or otherwise ill treating the prisoners detained by them, or any of the hostages put into their hands, recourse be had to retaliation, as the sole means of stopping the progress of human butchery; and that, for that purpose, punishments of the same kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from thence in our possession, till they shall be taught due respect to the violated rights of nations.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the Continental forces, to be by him sent to Generals Howe and Burgoyne.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President,

J U L Y 27.

The following is an extract of what passed at the interview between his Excellency General Washington and Colonel Patterson, Adjutant-General of the army under General Howe, July 16, 1776.

AFTER usual compliments, in which, as well as through the whole conversation, Col. Patterson addressed Gen. Washington by the title of Excellency, Col. Patterson entered upon the business, by saying, that Gen. Howe much regretted the difficulties which had arisen respecting the address of the letters to Gen. Washington; that it was deemed consistent with propriety, and founded upon precedents of like nature, by Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries where disputes or difficulties of rank had arisen; that Gen. Washington might recollect he had, last summer, addressed a letter to Gen. Howe,

To the Hon. William Howe, Esq; that Lord Howe and Gen. Howe, did not mean to derogate from the respect or rank of Gen. Washington; that they held his person and character in the highest esteem; that the direction, with the addition of &c. &c. implied every thing that ought to follow. He then produced a letter which he did not directly offer to Gen. Washington, but observed that it was the same letter which had been sent, and laid it on the table, with a superscription to George Washington, &c. &c. The General declined the letter, and said, that a letter directed to a person in a public character, should have some description or indication of it; otherwise it would appear a mere private letter; that it was true, the &c. &c. implied every thing, and they also implied any thing; that the letter to Gen. Howe alluded to, was an answer to one received under a like address from him, which the officer on duty having taken, he did not think proper to return, but answered it in the same mode of address; that he should absolutely decline any letter directed to him as a private person, when it related to his public station. Col. Patterson then said, that Gen. Howe would not urge his deficiency further, and repeated his assertions, that no failure of respect was intended. He then said that he would endeavour, as well as he could, to recollect Gen. Morris's sentiments on the letter and resolves of Congress, sent him a few days before, respecting the treatment of our prisoners in Canada. "That the affairs of Canada were in another department, not subject to the control of Gen. Howe, but that he and Lord Howe utterly disapproved of every infringement of the rights of humanity." Col. Patterson then took a paper out of his pocket; and, after looking it over, said he had expressed nearly the words. Gen. Washington then said that he had also forwarded a copy of the Resolves to Gen. Burgoyne. To which Col. Patterson, replied he did not doubt a proper attention would be paid to them, and that he (Gen. Washington) was sensible that cruelty was not the characteristic of the British nation. Col. Patterson then proceeded to say he had it in charge to mention the case of Col. Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boston jail. As to the first, Col. Patterson answered that Gen. Howe had no knowledge of it but by information from Gen. Washington, and that the Canada department was not under his direction or control; that as to the other prisoners at Boston, when ever the State of the army at Boston admitted it, they were treated with humanity and even indulgence; that he asserted this upon his honour, and that he had no opportunity to prove it.

Gen. Washington replied, that Gen. Prentiss's treatment had not fallen under his notice; that all persons under his particular direction, he had treated with kindness, and made their situation as easy and comfortable as possible that he did not know where Gen. Prentiss was, but believed his treatment very different from their information. Gen. Washington then mentioned the case of Col. Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boston jail. As to the first, Col. Patterson answered that Gen. Howe had no knowledge of it but by information from Gen. Washington, and that the Canada department was not under his direction or control; that as to the other prisoners at Boston, when ever the State of the army at Boston admitted it, they were treated with humanity and even indulgence; that he asserted this upon his honour, and that he had no opportunity to prove it.

Gen. Washington then observed, that the conduct of several of the officers would well have warranted a different treatment from what they had received; some having refused to give any parole, and others having broke it when given, by escaping, or endeavoring to do so. Col. Patterson answered, that as to the first, they misinterpreted the matter very much, and seemed to have mistook the line of property exceedingly; and as to the latter, Gen. Howe utterly disapproved and condemned their conduct.

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That if a remonstrance was made, such violations of good faith would be severely punished; but that he hoped Gen. Washington was too just to draw public inferences from the misbehaviour of some private individuals; that bad men were to be found in every class and society; that such behaviour was considered as a dishonour to the British army. Col. Patterson then proceeded to say, that the goodness and benevolence of the King, had induced him to appoint Lord Howe, and Gen. Howe his Commissioner, to accommodate this unhappy dispute, that they had great powers, and would derive the greatest pleasure, from effecting an accommodation; and that he, (Col. Patterson) wished to have this visit considered as making the first advances to this difficult object. Gen. Washington replied, he was not vested with any powers on this subject, by those from whom he derived his authority and power. But from what had appeared and transpired on this head, Lord Howe, and Gen. Howe, were only to grant pardons; that those who had committed no fault wanted no pardon, that we were only defending what we deemed our indisputable right. Col. Patterson said that would open a very wide field for argument. He then expressed his apprehensions, that an adherence to form was likely to obstruct business of the greatest moment and concern.

He then observed that a proposal had been formally made of exchanging Gov. St. John for Mr. Lovell, that he now had authority to accede to that proposal. Gen. Washington replied, that the position had been made by the direction of Congress, and having been, then rejected, he could not now renew the business, or give any answer, till he had previously communicated it to them.

Col. Patterson behaved with the greatest attention and politeness during the whole business, expressed strong acknowledgments that the usual ceremony of blinding his eyes had been dispensed with. At the breaking up of the conference, Gen. Washington strongly invited him to partake of a small collation provided for him, which he politely declined, leaving his late breakfast, and an impatience to return to Gen. Howe, though, he had not executed his commission so amply as he wished. Finding he did not propose slaying, he was introduced to the General Officers, after which he took his leave, and was safely conducted to his own boat, which waited for him, about four miles distant from the city.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the Continental forces, to be by him sent to Generals Howe and Burgoyne.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President,

J U L Y 29.

The following is an extract of what passed at the interview between his Excellency General Washington and Colonel Patterson, Adjutant-General of the army under General Howe, July 16, 1776.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Elizabeth-Town, dated July 15.—"Yesterday a silly man crossed the river, and when within 15 yards of the enemy's out post, desired them to surrender; at that instant he received a ball through his head, which killed him on the spot. This morning we had a deserter from the Asia, who says, that a coo Highlanders have arrived within these few days, and that the enemy intended attacking New-York as soon as possible."

We hear that one of the Continental frigates lately launched in this city, is called the Delaware, and

the other, the Randolph, in honour of the late illustrious Senator of that name.

The militia of this State continue to pass through this city daily in companies on their way to New-Jersey. It is thought that Pennsylvania will send 20,000 men to the assistance of our neighbours.

On Friday, evening the Hon. the Continental Congress, appointed Colonel Samuel Griffin, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Flying Camp.

I N C O N G R E S S, July 22, 1776.

R E S O L V E D, That the several Commanders in Chief, in each department, be directed to exchange any officer in the British service, (now a prisoner in any of these States,) or, or under the rank of Colonel, for Colonels Ethan Allen.

R E S O L V E D, That the persons taken prisoners with Colonel Allen, be put upon the same footing as those in the Continental service, and exchanged accordingly, as opportunity presents.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President,

I N C O N G R E S S, July 24.

R E S O L V E D, That all the resolutions of this Congress passed on the 23d day of April last, relating to ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandise, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great Britain, taken on the high seas, or between high and low water mark, be extended to all ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares and merchandise belonging to any subject or subjects of the said King, except the inhabitants of the Bermudas and Providence or Bahama islands.

By Order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President,

I N P R O V I N C I A L C O N G R E S S,

New-Jersey, Trenton, July 15, 1776.

* THE general Election for Members of Council and Assembly, and for Sheriffs and Coroners in the Colony of New Jersey, will begin on Tuesday the 13th of August next, at the several places in each County, in which the last elections for the members of Provincial Congress were held.

By Order of Congress,
SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

N E W P O R T, July 22.

Yesterday arrived here, from a cruise of about a month, the brig Andrew Doria, Captain Biddle, who about ten days before took the ship Nathaniel and Elizabeth, Captain Howe from Jamaica to London, loaded with 300 hogsheads of sugar, 100 hogsheads of rum, &c. Captain Philip Brown of this place, was put in prize-mast, and ordered to the first port he could make. Capt. Biddle had two frigates under an early sail near Block Island, yesterday morning.

Yesterday in the afternoon, Lieutenant Elliott of the Royal Navy, (which lay a little without the harbour) came in a barge with a flag to this town: The General Assembly being then sitting, he was conducted to the State-House, where he delivered a letter to his Honour the Governor Cooke, from Richard Vizetey Howe.

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N E W Y O R K, July 24.

An old gentleman between 60 and 70, now does duty in the Militia near Newark, in New Jersey, is the Father of about 15 children now alive, nine of which are in the Continental army, from Captain to Private. Several cannot be fired off Thursday week from our Battery at Albany at a number of boats from Staten Island, bound to Sandy Hook, supposed to join part of the Ministerial fleet, lying there.—This brings us to a conclusion from the example of the Regulars near Billings point, on the island, which continued very hot both sides for near an hour.—The boats got clear, but many of the Regulars were seen to fall, and several carried off, supposed to be wounded.—On our side, a soldier belonging to one of the Philadelphia battalions was killed, and one wounded; a horse in a carriage had his head shot off in the street, and some damage done to the houses.

Captain Goodrich, of Virginia, in a sloop of eight guns, was taken at the Eastward, by a sloop of ten guns, belonging to this province, after an obstinate engagement, and carried into Salem. Captain Goodrich, his Lieutenant, and seven men were killed; we had one man killed.

The fourth man is the counties of King, & Queen, and Suffolk on Long Island, and Westchester, Dutchess, Orange and Ulster, were last week ordered to hold them selves in readiness to move at a moment's warning; many of them are gone to their proper stations already.

The Reverend Syndy of New-York and Philadelphia, at their Meeting in May last, appointed the second Thursday of August inst. to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, & Almighty God, by all the congregations under their care, on account of the present oppression and bleeding state of our country.

A ship from Ireland, with 1200 barrels of pork, 400 casks of butter, 100 casks of oats, and 100 casks of oatmeal, was taken and last week carried into Boston.

A letter of marque from Salem, took a flag, and sailed bound for Halifax; The ship bound to Europe with 370 bags heads of sugar, 120 pannions of Rum, 55 pipes Madeira wine, 27 cannon 9 and 6 pounds, and a large quantity of wrought plate.—They were carried into

Saint Lucia; the ship was captured by a French vessel, and the crew were all lost.

Since our last upwards of six thousand troops have arrived here from Boston, Connecticut, &c. and are daily expected.

On Monday last five of the men of war's boats endeavoured to land on Tapton meadow, where about 15 inhabitants of the neighbourhood concealed themselves in a fishing hut, on the edge of the meadow, which they had barricaded up, and lay there until three of the boats were within sight of them, when they fired, loaded again, and fired eleven rounds, without the loss of a man on our side. They killed several of the enemy, as they heard a great shrieking and crying among them. [Const. Gaz.]

A letter dated 23d July, at Fort Montgomery, (about 6 miles up the North River) gives us the following intelligence, viz.

"That the British piratical rangers, up that river, were then below Verplanck's point.—Their intentions were unknown, but it plainly appeared, that their design in coming up, was entirely frustrated: They were far from expecting we were so well prepared to receive them, especially at the fort. They were well watched on both sides the river, and on Friday last, one of their tenders having got aground, would have been destroyed by our people on shore, had

it not been for want of boats. A continual fire of musketry was kept upon her, till she was relieved by the assistance of the Ross men of war. Captain Wallace, the noted pirate, with about 30 men landed at Haverstraw, where they set fire to the house of Capt. Billy, a noted Tory, who was the first and only one who received a specimen of the kind treatment they, as well as others may expect, from their newly adopted friends. The British act of Parliament makes no distinction between us and the *Freemen of America*.

"We have at this post 1000 men, well equipped, 700 at Fort Constitution, and several thousands at Peck's Hill, on both sides of the river. General Clinton's request I came down here to assist in preparations for a proper reception of the enemy—should they design to favour us with a visit."

"Last Thursday, a prisoner escaped, by swimming from board the Ross man of war. He is a native of Boston, well known to many officers and men from thence, in the train, was last summer in the service. He was taken by the Ross in his passage from Ipswich, to the West Indies, so that his information, respecting these worse than Freebooters, may be relied on, vis.

"By the conversation of the Ross's crew, he found, that they expected, on coming up, to be joined by 300 Tories, who were to have descended down with them, plenty of stock of all sorts; that they had been informed, great quantities of provision, and goods of all kinds, were deposited in the stores at Peck's Hill, which they were to have destroyed, and then, proceeding through the Highlands, to Poughkeepsie, were there to destroy our man of war, on the stocks. That they appeared highly mortified, at finding every thing in a situation so different from what they had been made to expect.—That the Ross had, on board, 120 men (boys included) and 30 marines.—That in passing New-York, the greatest damage they received was from the batteries at Powells-Cook Ferry, and the Blue Bell.—That the cook, and another man had each a leg, and another his thigh taken off by a cannon ball.—That a 12 pound shot lodged in the head of the frascraft, just below the hounds, one went through and through the quarter, one into the quarter gallery and cabin, and three were cut out just above her black streak. Her forecastle and rigging were much hurt. The French's damage he was unacquainted with, and being a prisoner, it could not be expected they should inform him. He only heard accidentally, that she had a 12 pound shot in her bow-pinn."

BOSTON, July 25. Last Lord's Day arrived here Capt. De Silver in twenty-six days from Martinique; he informs that a number of sail were seen to follow for this port, and the different parts of the Continent.—Same day the transport ship Queen of England, Capt. Arward, came into Nantucket Road, when she was soon made prize of.—This ship sailed from Cork last September, bound to this port, but by reason of contrary winds and bad weather put into Lisbon to wait, from whence came upon this coast, and meeting with bad weather again, lost her rudder, &c. she was obliged to put away for Jamaica; she sailed from thence the 10th of May, and was upon her last sail of water when she arrived here. Her cargo consists of about 1200 barrels of pork, 350 casks butter, 100 casks bacon, and a quantity of oats in bags and casks.

PORTSMOUTH, July 26. An express arrived

here Capt. De Silver in twenty-six days from Martinique; he informs that a number of sail were seen to follow for this port, and the different parts of the Continent.—Same day the transport ship Queen of England, Capt. Arward, came into Nantucket Road, when she was soon made prize of.—

This ship sailed from Cork last September, bound to this port, but by reason of contrary winds and bad weather put into Lisbon to wait, from whence came upon this coast, and meeting with bad weather again, lost her rudder, &c. she was obliged to put away for Jamaica; she sailed from thence the 10th of May, and was upon her last sail of water when she arrived here. Her cargo consists of about 1200 barrels of pork, 350 casks butter, 100 casks bacon, and a quantity of oats in bags and casks.